The history of John C. Breckinridge, the nominee of the nal Democracy, for the highest office within the gift of the American people, is one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the distinguished men of our country. He was descended from an ancestry, both on his pa-ternal and maternal side, who were distinguished in the wars of the Revolution; in the subsequent political conflicts and history of the country, and especially distinguished for their great services in the advancement of religion, learning, and good morals. In Kentucky the name of Breckinridge is held in special veneration; for it is connected with the authorship of the first regular constitution of Kentucky and the celebrated State-rights resolutions of 1798, and is also connected with the first efforts made in Kentucky to open the navigation of the Mississippi to the great West. Of his ancesters on the maternal side are Witherspoon and Smith, the former a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and both presidents of Princeton College. The connection is an extremely large one, and has been characterized by patriotic and useful services through several generations. He was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of January, 1821, and, although not forty years of age, is the second officer of the Government-a position, it is universally conceded, he fills with great ability, dignity, and impartiality; and now, by the unanimous voice of his party, he is presented for the first office-selected to bear their standard in the approaching Presidential contest, to contend for those great constitutional principles of justice, right, and equality for which his fathers struggled during the stormy days of the Revolution, and who dedicated the energies of their gifted few feeble and sparsely-peepled colonies to be a great confederacy of thirty-three sovereign States, teeming with a population of more than thirty millions of free, prosperous,

Mr. Breckinridge lost his father at an early age, and with his mother and her four other children, was left almost entirely dependent. With, however, the generous aid of relatives and his own constant exertions, he was enabled to pass through the necessary course of studies required to enter upon the professional career he had marked out for himself. He graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1838, passed six months as resident graduate in Princeton, pursued his law studies under the instruction of Judge (afterwards Governor) Ouwsley, and completed them at the Transylvania Law School.

Admitted to the bar in 1841, he determined to try his fortune in a new land. Accordingly, with no heritage but his talents and fair name, he set out in the fall of that year with a friend, and, leisurely pursuing his way to observe the country, he settled in Burlington, lowa. It was, indeed, the then far-distant West; for Mr. Breckinridge, during his two years' residence in Iowa, hunted the elk and buffalo on the site of its present capital. Thus, in the earliest period of his manhood, was Mr. Breckinridge thrown upon the remote frontier; and he knows, from the warm and heartfelt associations of those days, the patriotic, noble, and self-sacrificing character of the American pioneer. He addressed and married Miss Mary C. Burch, of Scott county, his present wife, a lady endeared to all by her domestic virtues and her accomplished manners. She was largely connected with the influential families of Kentucky, aided by whose influence the friends of Mr. Breckinridge induced him to abandon the idea of returning to lowa. He settled in Georgetown, Kentucky, and rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. But he early took part in the political contests of his State in 1844, canvassed it for Mr. Polk, and from that peried has borne a prominent share in every political con-

The Mexican war broke out, and the gallant sons of Kenwas in possession of the enemy. His troops had been greatly reduced in battle and by disease. Larger and more pericumstances Mr. Breckinridge volunteered, and received from his old preceptor, Gov. Ouwsley, the only commission of field officer conferred by him upon a Democrat, viz: that of major. On reaching the city of Mexico, in December, he found the war virtually at an end, and the regiment to which he belonged was employed in garrison duty to hold the city of Mexico, and to protect its inhabitants from pillage and disorders. During his stay in the city of Mexico, Major General Pillow was tried by a court of inquiry. Major Breckinridge's fine legal talents were required on that oc casion, when he distinguished himself by his able and successful defence of General Pillow.

At the close of the war he rejoined his family and resumed his profession. Frank, manly, generous, and just, with a heart that never throbbed with one pulsation, save for the honor and welfare of his country, he soon beer me a great favorite with the people, who, fully appreciating his commanding talents and noble qualities, called him from retirement to represent them in the legislature of the State. Although the county was opposed to him in politics, being Whig by a large majority, yet such was the admiration of the peole for the sterling qualities of his heart, and the brilliant character of his mind, that he was elected in the year 1849, by a decisive majority over his Whig competitor.

young Kentuckian.
Upon the meeting of the legislature, he was honored with the Democratic nomination for Speaker, and received the unanimous vote of his party. His term of service was brief, but he left upon the legislature the impress of his eloquence and talents, by his able advocacy of the cause of education, internal improvements, and every other measure which tended to promote the cause of moral and material progress. During this session, he introduced a series of re- a bridged southern rights. It gave to the North undue insolutions affirming many of the principles subsequently enacted into the compromise legislation of 1850, and they received the support of the entire Democratic party in the

Duty to his young and growing family required that he should return to his profession, when he declined a re-election; but the people, quick to discern and prompt to reward true worth and true greatness, would not permit him to pursue that course which the dictates of his sound judgment and affectionate heart had marked out for himself -In January, 1841, the Hon. L. W. Powell was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Yielding to the tion of slavery in the Territories should be left to the peodemands of one of the most enlightened constituencies in become a candidate for Congress in the Ashland District .--It was a serious proposition. A young man with a family depending upon him for support, was called on to lead a forlorn hope, when defeat seemed inevitable. The name and home of Clay, hallowed the ground of contest in the hearts of his devoted followers. They were loyal in their attachments and confident in their strength; they had wealth, influence, numbers, and they would sacrifice all before the spot of their idolatry should be profaned by the triumphant march of those they deemed infidel to their principles. To whose fame is as extended as the Republic. He had been a soldier with Harrison and Croghan; had shed his blood to rescue the women of Kentucky from the savage and at the River Raisin. He had given a gallant son and a forfortune to the cause of struggling Texas. He was to faction, but as a bond of lasting concord. identified with the fortunes of the great chief he had served so faithfully and loved so well. He was an eloquent and experienced speaker, a politician perfectly familiar with the questions past and pending. He was an able, manly and generous foe, and therefore the more formidable before a entered the contest, and, to the consternation of his op-

When it was subsequently insinuated in Congress that he owed his election to foreign aid," No, sir, said Mr.

Breckinridge; "I came not here by the aid of money, but bill, Mr. Breckinridge used the following expressions:

Solution of Buchanan for the Presidency, several book, styled to the compound of the Congression of the Congressi Breckinridge; "I came not here by the aid of money, but in spite of it. I have to say that I represent a district in which the money power of the Commonwealth is consentrated, and that money power is in the hands of my cantrated, and that money power is in the hands of my cantrated. city where I live that I should be defeated if it cost \$50,- such limitations as the federal Constitution may impose 000 to do it; and I can tell the member from New York |* the result shows, in vain.

determined to make another desperate stauggle to rescue the district from the grasp of the Democracy. They cast carefully about for the strongest of their champions, and decided in convention to call Governor Letcher to the conflict of 1853. He was a strong man; he had reached the highest honors his State could confer on him; in suffered a defeat, and his friends deemed him invincible. The nomination of this gentleman was announced with their hands, and to remit the decision of their rights under shouts which reached the ears of his youthful competitor, as he lay stretched upon a bed of sickness; his courteous competitor called to tender him a short respite from the toils of the canvass, but the shouts of his opponents had aroused the indomitable spirit of the gallant invalid, when, after returning his thanks to Gov. Letcher for his courtesy, he replied: "No, sir, do not delay your canvass on my account; take the stump, and I will meet you as soon as my strength will allow." He did so; the contest was long, fierce, and bitter; again was the invincible Breckinridge triumphantly re-elected by a majority as decisive as that over his first competitor-his invincibility proved, the prestige of success stamped upon his brow, and his district, which for the first time was rescued by him from the Whigs,

now lost to the Opposition, in all probability, forever. His brilliant career in Congress for four years is fresh in the recollection of all. While he was the faithful and efficient representative of all the interests of his immediate acknowledged as the leader of his party by his friends and

Indeed, his power to combine a proper attention to the minutest wants of his constituents and to the details of the public business, with a steady and powerful grasp of the great political and public questions of the day, evince a breadth of capacity and systematic habits of business which fit him for the first place in the Republic. Thus an indemnity for the widow and orphans of the gallant McKee, relief for certain constituents who had made expenditures by order and on account of the government, reimbursement of losses to a contractor for the discontinuance of a mail service of great importance to Kentucky, the removal of restrictions upon the location of military land warrants, the getting an appropriation for the purchase of an American cemetery near the city of Mexico, where the remains of our gallant soldiers were gathered under the protection of their country's flag, were, among others, objects to which he gave his exertions, and in all of which he was success-

and recommitted to the Ways and Means. The committee ed men with " not only young blood," but " young ideas," reported back the same bill, and entrusted Mr. Breckin | to corduct the affairs of State. ridge with its management in the House. It was vigorous resisted. The discussion lasted several weeks. Mr. Breckinridge was always at his post, answering objections, explaining doubtful points, interposing to cut off indiscreet by a kindly word, and finally, with scarcely the loss of a single item, carried the bill through by a vote of 138 to 111. In the course of the debate, Mr. Breckinridge said: "I am perfectly aware, Mr. Chairman, of the responsibility which be impossible, having the bill in charge, to engage in irrelevant and heated discussi ns."

There he laid down the broad proposition that all men, citizens by our laws, were qual, and that any distinction made on account of birth or creed was at war with the principles of our government, and tended to overthrow the and destructive tendencies of its creed, as at war with the | winnow and sift away opposite opinions the better." social relations of life, and a fatal blow aimed at civil and religious liberty.

Massachusetts, on the 3d March, 1855, to prevent the im- in terms of disparagement. The Review, in fact, assailed, selves out of the depletion in the portation of certain classes of foreigners to this country, to use Mr. Breckinnidge's words, "all the candidates except revenues of the country which would follow their success. or arrangement between certain distinguished gentlemen and after an able exposition of its absurdity and injustice, Mr.

glorious Constitution, under which we have grown from a few feeble and sparsely-neepled colonies to be a great conis just now pervading this country. I know it is popular. and I know it is sweeping like a burricane from one end of the country to the other; but it is in conflict with the am willing to oppose my hand to it, and await the time when there shall be a reaction in the public sentiment, as I fair. Let no man by himself, or through his friends, attempt between the poor and the rich, allow only the latter class to succeed. ome, nor can they come except with a pass in their hands,

like a negro going from one planatation to another.' The reaction in public sentiment, which Mr. Breckinridge's agacity foresaw, quickly came, when Know Nothingism anished before the light of investigation like the mists of the morning before the rising sun.

In general debate Mr. Breckinridge discussed, in a philosophical and elaborate manner, some of the greatest uestions of the day, and distinguished himself by his handhand encounters with the most experienced gladiators of he House. Thus, in the discussion between him and Mr. H. Marshall, the real issue was so directly and vigorously for the Presidency. Francis P. Blair having in this event bear upon any deliberate body. tucky were to be found in the front rank of the armies of the ted in the February number of the Democratic Review .- deliberative assemb y. Republic. The glorious yet mornful history of Buena Vista | An incidental allusion having been made on the floor of the | Upon an amendment made in the Senate to House bill to the latter, and especially his speech in the House of Representatives on the 23d of March, 1854, on the Kansas 'Heretofore the money of lous movements were in contemplation. Under these cir- Nebraska Bill, it will be found that the question of the equal right of the several States to participate in the enjoyment party which put Mr Breckinridge in nomination. At the risk of subjecting ourselves to the imputation of

consider Mr. Breckinridge's view in regard to the slavery

bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 23d of gislation of the country. March, 1854, the soundest and most enlarged views are given ator in Congress, to which he had just been elected by the Legislature of Ken'ucky.

This speech is remarkable for its clear statement of the egislation of Congress at critical periods of our history, and prise of its own citizens.' its powerful analysis of the motives and movements of parties. The compromise of 1820 was simply a plan of adjustment to ward off threatened peril to our country. It fluence and ascendency. Yet Mr. Breckinridge showed that | penditure to the government above the present contracts of | countrymen. it was repeatedly violated by the parties under free-soil and at least four and a half millions of dollars. This estimate is abolition influences, and that in repeated epochs of our his- sufficiently low, though not, perhaps, strictly accurate, betory—the admission of Missouri—the annexation of Texas there had been exhibited on the part of the great Democratic party of our country a fixed determination to abide by it. The great struggle came in 1850, when that compromise | branch of the public service of about six millions of dollars, ridge was much with him in the latter years and closing erations of valor, patriotism, and learning from which he was trampled under foot by the refusal to extend the line of and after these are established we shall, doubtless, as here- scenes of his life, and always cherished a sincere admiration sprang. In the conflicts of war and peace he has never 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and the issue was joined be- tofore, have rumerous applications for new lines, pressed for his talents, and veneration for his virtues. tween those who insisted upon Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and those who demanded that the querurgent solicitations of his personal friends, and the pressing | ple who inhabit them, subject only to the Federal Constitution. This latter principle prevailed. It was determined the world, who assured him that his candidacy would mate- that all parties should abide by the decisions of the courts the whole net wo k of navigation, with which we are told ritories. Thus these compromise measures of 1850 practi- speech, Mr. Breckinride showed how the steam interest had power as a brilliant orator, he retired again from public cally repealed the Missouri compromise line, and established escaped the responsibility of their first engagement to fur- life, and resumed the practice of the law.

form of the National Democracy of 1860 Referring to the compromise of 1850, Mr. Breckinridge, in the speech alluded to, said :

But by the other construction [that it was a permanent policy] it was indeed a final settlement, a settlement which | ing this gratuity, he paid a beautiful compliment to our navy | cognize, to retire from a position in which he must neglect removes from the federal theatre the only question that can and commercial marine. He said: disturb our domestic tranquillity, and leaves Congress in defend their citadel, to represent their sentiments, the Whigs | the tuture nothing to do in connection with it, except to apselected their most gallant champion, Gen. Leslie Coombs, ply the established principles as the occasions arise. No, foreign countries; I am a friend, also, of the navy. The sir; whatever some gentlemen may say now, the people history of my country presents to many pages adorned by were not guilty of the folly imputed to them by the oppo- its achievements, to allow me to speak aught in its disparnents of this bill. Their patriotic acclamations went up to agement. I never can be false to the memories that connect | well as a most able man. We have been half-afraid, during | a fierce and bitter determination to impress an iron law upbrutal foe, and to avenge her men betrayed and murdered Heaven over an act of healing statesmanship, not over a po- it with the crisis of 1776 and 1812, nor ever forget that when the canvass, to express fully our opinion of him, lest our litical job. They accepted those measures, not as a truce the commerce of America retired from all the seas, and hid Whig friends in his district, and elsewhere, might deem it

Again, speaking of the compromises of 1820 and 1850 :

They will adhere to neither in good faith, but will appeal to ed from England. them or reject them as may best promote their incendiary purposes " * * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government, if elected President, of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in the United States * * The Hon. John C. that he will administer the government in Kentucky constituency. With a full foreknowledge of the be decided in good faith by those who recognize compro- ferred upon our country. In common with others, I have election to Congress. He will be much missed in that body. with a purity and a forecast worthy the early days of the inequalities of the contest, Mr. Breckinridge, obedient as he mises as something more important and durable than ordi exulted over the victory in steam navigation won by them His great urbanity, his perfect fairness, and his powerful has ever been to the call of daty, at great personal sacrifice, pary acts of legislation. While for those who opposed them for America, and should regret to learn that the enterprisboth, and who spurn all settlements touching slavery, the ing capitalists to whom they owe their existence had sus spirits. He has a national reputation, and nobly has he ponents, and to the surprise and delight of the Democracy less that is said either of compromise or of plighted faith the tained losses from their princely adventure. My sympa- won it.' throughout the Union, after a most protracted struggle of better." * * * "Such was not the sense in thies are warmly enlisted for those who have contended so Mr. Breckinridge was chosen one of the delegates from seven months, was elected by 530 majority, a change of more than two thousand votes.

Which that great compromise [of 1850] was accepted by the mobbly with the first naval power on earth for the mastery of the seas. But are such sympathies a proper basis for legis
We will relate an incident which occurred agitators? Who are faithful to the compromise of 1850?" lation, when, too, that legislation must impose still greater President of the United States, we give from John Savage's days of that distinguished man, Henry Clay, which, while

opponents. It was loudly proclaimed in the streets of the dent wholly on the action of the inhabitants, subject only to honors in English waters? With what consistency could the flattering manifestation of good will, Mr. Breckinridge he found Mr. Breckinridge he found Mr. Breckinridge sitting by the bedside of the dy that at least \$30,000 were spent for that purpose, and, as people to regulate in their own way all their domestic innational honor and naval glory upon our country? The Smalley, believing that no Democrat has a right to refuse serving now his first term in Congress; I perceive in him so stitutions is left wholly untouched, except that whatever is pride of Britain boasting that she holds the trident of the his services when his country calls, cast its five votes for much judgment and talent, so many of the elements of true The opposition were defeated, but not conquered; they done must be in accordance with the Constitution—the su- seas, was not more humbled by our triumph in steam navi- Breckinridge. Many other States followed; and of the total states manship, that I clearly foresee he will yearly grow in preme law for us all. And the rights of property under the gation, than it was in August last by the success of that lit-Constitution, as well as legislative action, is properly left to

the decision of the federal judiciary. "Then, sir, neither the purpose nor effect of the bill is to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas; but its effect is sailing vessels, and English supremacy on the ocean has votes. Rhode Island followed, with her four; then the New speak their sentiments at the ballot box. to sweep away this vestige of congressional dictation on this been the cherished object of national desire. One of her York Softs gave him eighteen; Delaware, Maryland, and his hands the Whig banner had never lost a victory or subject, to allow the free citizens of this Union to enter the poets sang, in exulting strains common territory with the Constitution and the bill alone in both the courts of the country. Who can go before his constituents refusing to stand on the platform of the Constitution? Who can make a case to them of refusing to abide her by an American shipwright and by American individual the decision of the courts of the Union?"

After discussing the relations between the General Government and the Territories, he thus sets forth the principle treasury as contemplated by the ocean mail service were chiefs and the loudest vocal demonstrations directed its atwhich should govern and limit the power of Congres to made "to private individuals, for the construction of pri- tention upon the tall and graceful delegate from Kentucky, legislate for the Territories : ressly grants political power over the Territories. Let us in these days of magnificent monopolies and wholesale plunbear in mind, then, that it can only be an implied power, to der, without calling up a smile of derision, I would enquire figure of Mr. Breckinridge stood, fronting the mighty

be exercised by a limited government, over a region, the where that instrument confers the power to give such gra- triumph. It certainly was a time to try a young man. He common property of States which created this limited gov- tuities? And I desire to be pointed to the clause empowernment; and the inference is irresistible that it must be ering us to tax one interest for the purpose of building up exercised in the spirit of the political system out of which another. I put the question to Republicans everywhere, words. He gave the Convention the simple thanks of a this limited government springs. It would follow, if the power were expressly granted; but flows with greater cratic party—a party whose cardinal principles have ever cient representative of all the interests of his immediate constituents, he was the bold, manly, and fearless advocate of Democratic principles and measures, and was universally the T. Interies "are regions of country acquired by the country's weal and renown, the impassioncommon efforts and treasure of all the States : they belong, therefore, to the States, for common use and enjoyment. The citizens of the States are to inhabit them; and, when the population shall be sufficient, they are to become equal

members of the Union." These extracts are sufficient to show how Mr. Breckinridge went to the heart of the matter in 1854. The principle and are hard to resist. You may succeed in giving to the then was, both on the part of Congress and of the Territorial legislature, the equality of the States. Questions of property under the Constitution were to be decided by the courts. Congress, then, had simply to see that the principle of equality was maintained inviolate, and that the decisions of the courts were enforced.

The January number of the Democratic Review attacked almost every man in the Democratic party whose name had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The veteran and experienced statesmen, who had stood by Andrew Jackson, and had in various fields of duty advanced

Mr. Breckinridge, after exposing the gross misrepresent- ment. ations of the Review, and declaring it had traduced the most honored names in the Democratic party, thus gave his own views of conservative progress:

and rational advance-not beyond the limits of the rederal | public policy, and of doubtful compatibility with the con-Constitution; but I am afraid that such progress as is now stitution. instrument. I want to progress by smeliorating the condition of the people by fair, just and equal laws and by sim- become a law. plicity, frugality, and justice marking the operations of the osition, he exposed in a most masterly manner the fallacy opinions on progress; and I think the sooner we canvass and record of anything with reference thereto, except in a sin-

ndamental principles of our system of Government, and prevent it, but without effect Mr. Breckinridge concluded influence in the House in killing it. in these words: " gain, I say, let us be just; let us be

Ever the faithful advocate of the reform of abuses in the Government, and economy in its expenditures, he boldly opposed all monopolies, subsidies, and extravagance.

Ocean Steam subsidies." were made to admit other parties to participate in the na-Gibralta, Marseilles, Toulon, and China, and with an expan- Clay, when Mr. Breckinridge said :

system has been paid on the principle of a contract, and the the language of concord and brotherhood. Government was supposed to receive a valuable considera- "Sir, it will be a proud pleasure to every true American

"Sir, in my judgme. the proposition before the commit-Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort, accepting the office of Sen- carrying trade of the country shall be fastened upon the was as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky. public treasury; whether the free ocean shall be covered power of the Government, and levelled against the enterttaving exhibited elaborate tables to show the present

additional expense of similar propositions pending before cause all the applicants have not specified the compensation. If to this amount be added the present appropriawith great industry and ability, as well as for increased pay to those already in operation.'

in number of lines and amount of appropriations to them, ative pledge to the people who had elected him. the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the plat- nish an auxiliary steam bavy, and he proved, by official data, that the vessels built by Collins & Sloo, and others, for naval service, were untit for that purpose. In the course of his able argument, which exposed the un-

> constitutionality, extravagance, and inexpediency of grant-"I am a friend to our commerce, and favorable to all cherish."

itself under embargoes and acts of non-intercourse, our gallant navy contended, not ingleriously, with the first power ridge is a pure and noble-hearted man, and a liberal minded "They [the abolitionists] opposed both these settlements. in Christendom, and avenged the wrongs we had long suffer-

' Her march is o'er the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep.

vate ships for private gains," he continued : " If any refer-

ed orator closed his powerful speech on this occasion in the following manner: "Mr. Chairman, this amendment may pass this House, as

it has passed the Senate. I know the power of the influences at work in its favor; personal friendships, local interests, continued solicitations - all these are actively exerted. Collins line alone nearly one million of dollars a year; you may succeed in maintaining a little longer this ocean aristocracy, supported, like the British nobility, by the sweat it holds its meetings, Vice President Breckinridge delivered of the people, but the day of its destruction will come .-Every step taken in continuation of this system increases clothed in language remarkable for its purity sud beauty, the number to be retraced, because a principle which is and closed with the following stirring appeal to Senators to both false to our destiny, and unjust, cannot find a perma- preserve the Constitution. nent resting place in the American statute book. When the country comes to understand and realize the effects of this

legislation, it will demand its instant and final repeal. "Mr. Chairman, the time will not allow me pursue this

strive to curtail the already enormous cost of this Govern-

The President sustained the grounds taken by Mr. Breck inridge, in his veto message, from which the following extract is made : "This bill will, in effect, confer a gratuity, whilst nomi-

perfectly aware, Mr. Chairman, of the responsibility which I have personally incurred in att mpting to conduct this bill through the committee of the Whole of th through the committee, [of the Whole,] and that it would upside down That is not the progress I want to progress enterprise of the benefits of free competition, and to establish the improprietable benefits of the world upside down. in the line of the principles of our fathers; I want a steady lish a monopoly, in violation of the soundest principles of

inridge was the first to take the stump in Kentucky to attack talked about would carry us clear away from that sacred Not receiving the requisite two-thirds on the taking the

The little opportunity afforded Mr. Breckinridge, owing federal government. Above all, I hope to see the Demo- to the universal acquiescence of the Democratic party in iberties of our country; and in Congress he made the first cratic party adhere with immovable fidelity to the ancient the tariff of 1846, to participate in any Congressional discussional speech upon the subject, in which, standing upon this proposition, he exposed in a most reactive party aggress and I think the course of proposition and most respectful to the Legislature, to remain where my public respectful to the Legislature, to remain where my public and distinguishing landmarks of its policy. The e are my public respectful to the Legislature, to remain where my public respectful to the Legislature, to remain where my public respectful to the Legislature, and distinguishing landmarks of its policy.

gle and important instan e. In 1854 an immense tobby congregated at Washington, in partizan of the only prominent man mentioned in connection the pay of the vast interests desiring the repeal of the duty which have reached my ears, traceable to no distinct source, with the Presidency who had not been referred to by him on railroad iron, with the selfish purpose of enriching themthe distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who Mr. Breckinridge being opposed to special legislation in myself, or between their friends and mine. Nothing could seems to be a particular favorite." This called up Mr. Rich- all its forms, but more particularly where it proposed to be more unjust and insulting to you, and to all embraced by ardson, of Illinois, who protested that these articles were disturb a well-composed system of acquiring revenue as the the imputation. Standing in the presence of the men who against his views and wishes; and also that Mr. Douglas resistance to the march of the lobbyist against the integrity | ed and false; and for myself, I publicly declare that I have having learned that a violent attack was to be made upon of legislation, took an active part in defeating the bill for that not, in connection with these proceedings, said, written, or General Butler in the February number, did all he could to purpose, and succeeded by his untiring energy and great done anything which I am unwilling should be known to the

know there will be. I want the gentlemen of this House to to promote individual interests by traducing others. If this day after his death in Washington, was the most beautiful, - happy to be associated in the public service with your know that, if they vote for this bill, they draw a distinction course be continued, we will not succeed; we ought not to turned upon him; a breathless silence pervaded the Hall your confidence. to fasten themselves upon the Government, as perpetual the virtues and talents of the illustrious orator and states est attention to this masterly effort. With his eye beaming stipendiaries, during his service in Congress, were "the man of Kentucky, and mourned the nation's loss of this and his heart glowing with patriotic devotion to the Constirun to Liverpool, California and Oregon, and applications eulogy upon the departed statesman, crator, and patriot. to unite in the overthrow of the Republican organization, tional gratuity. Lines were asked to Antwerp, to the West like portrait than is to be found in the vivid delineation of ot our Government. He said: Indies, to Brazil, Venezuela, Havana, Handburg, Genoa. the character of the unrivalled orator and statesman, Henry "The first duty of all who love their country is to over-

that the latter fiercely denied the power of the federal gov- society, appealing alike to the patriotism of the honest, the ernment to enact a fugitive slave law, or to employ the force aspirations of the ambitious, and the interests of the sordid. will, individuals and masses. No reverse co ld crush his quences that may ensue. of the country to enforce it. But he particularly signaliz. The aggregate appropriations asked for this purpose, with spirit, nor defeat reduce him to despair. Equally erect and "There is another element at the North, not large, but ed his fidelity to his friends and principles by his defence of the sum already applied to a similar purpose, amounted to Soilers. These charges were repeated and grossly exaggera- and successful assaults upon this monopoly ever made in any presence, he assumed and maintained a position of pre-

" But the supremacy of Mr. Clay as a party leader was especially rejoiced and saddened the heart of Kentucky.— House to the slander against General Eutler, Mr. Brecking supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year not his only nor his highest title to renown. That title is to our common country. It is not well to doubt that the good There many of her bravest sons, her Clays, her McKees, her ridge, on the 3d March, 1852, rose in his vindication, and ending June 30, 1852 granting additional compensation to be found in the purely patriotic spirit which, on great oc-Hardins, slept their last sleep. It was resolved that their that of the casions, always signalized his conduct. We have had no of us in the future, and out of these commotions will lead remains should be gathered up, taken to the capital, and the statesmen who, in periods of real and immigrate on the demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate on the Democratic Review. The letter of General Butler on the demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate public demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the senate statesman who, in periods of real and immigrate statesman wh and with all the solemnities which reverence and love could which the latter read to the House, was so sound and nation that the Government of the United States had failed to per than Henry Clay. Whenever a question presented itself acdictate. Mr. Breckinridge was the orator of the occasion, all in its enunciation of constitutional rights and principles form strictly its agreements with Mr. Collins and his assoand pronounced a most admirable and affecting eulogy. A call was soon made upon Kentucky for additional troops.

It was deemed a critical and troining point of the was the oration of constitutional rights and principles and affecting eulogy. A limits enunciation of constitutional rights and principles and affecting eulogy. A limits enunciation of constitutional rights and principles and affecting eulogy. A limits enunciation of constitutional rights and principles are the oration of the occasion, and its enunciation of constitutional rights and principles are the oration of the occasion, and its enunciation of constitutional rights and principles are the oration of the occasion, and its enunciation of constitutional rights and principles are the oration of the occasion, and occasion, and occasion, and of the occasion, and o eral Scott had advanced upon the city of Mexico. His rear Mr. Breckinidge, in connection with the several speeches of ful source of mischievous legislation, which he was ever nature, to fell strongly the passions common to us all, it letter of acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency, was his rare faculty to be able to subdue them in a great | which so forcibly elucidates the true principles upon which 'Heretofore the money expended upon our ocean mail crisis, and to hold towards all sections of the Confederacy | this Government should be administered. He truthfully

of the Territories is placed on the precise grounds of the tion. The two objects avowed were to obtain for a fair heart to remember the great occasions when Mr. Clay has platform adopted in June last by the National Democratic price the transportation of the mails and the germ of an displayed e sublime patriotism-when the ill-temper eneconomical marine. But the question now presented is gendered by the times and the miserable jealousies of the wholly different We are usged to open the Federal T eas- day seemed to have been driven from his bosom by the representing this question out of its regular order, we will now ary for the purpose of sustaining certain commercial lines pulsive power of nobler feelings-when every throb of his General Butler, in his letter to Mr. Breckintidge, said: by the public money. The true question, when stripped of periods when the American system of government was exposed to its severes: trials; and who does not know, that nominations, and whi h are, or soon will be, well underprosperous States, and each State will settle within its own borders the question of slavery by constitutional enactments.

of individuals and companies in commercial operations, thus stood by the country, I have only to say that I approved, as inflicting a double wrong, by giving peculiar advantages to the dangers which were averted by the Missouri com-

Kentucky and his champion on the floor of the House, clear- tablished that Government money shall be expended to sup- abiding fame which surely awaits the direct and candid cupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post to ly enunciated the great principle held this day by the National Democracy—that the question of slavery in the Terapplication of this principle? The precedent, if adopted in all his acts was his master key to the popular heart; ination from a sense of public duty, and, as I think, uninritories was to be settled by constitutional enactments on for the benefit of the Collins line, like every other bad pre- for, while the people will forgive the errors of a bold and fluenced in any degree by the allurements of ambition. their admission as States into the Federal Union. In the cedent, will be the fruitful parent of a per icious brood of open nature, he sins past forgiveness who deliberately de- "I avail myself of this occasion to say, that the confidence speech of Mr. Breckinridge, on the Kansas and Nebraska laws, and will engraft a radically false policy upon the le- ceives them. Hence, Mr. Clay, though often defeated in in my personal and public character, implied by the action his measures of policy, always secured the respect of his of the Convention, will always be gratefully remembered, opponents, without losing the confidence of his friends .- | and it is but just also to my own feelings to express my gra Among the foremost in support of Mr. Breckinridge was that unrivalled orator, Henry Clay, who abjured his politics be found in this speech in conflict with the platform of the cy of America. As we shall decide it, so will we determine never in doubt as to his opinions or his purposes. In all the to pay a just tribute to the worth and ability of the gallant National Democracy in June, 1860, or with the speech of whether commerce shall be free or fettered; whether commerce shall be free or fettered; whether commerce shall be free or fettered; whether commerce shall be free or fettered;

> "Sir, standing by the grave of this great man, and conon that Talse policy which would trifle with a great and up- noble policy for any administration.' right people! If I were to write his epitaph, I would in-

It may be remembered that the relations between Mr. friendly character. We have already mentioned the support | great and noble character seem blended in him-truth, gengiven him by that statesman upon his election to the crosity, prudence, judgment, intrepidity, a devoted love of tions, we have a total annual expenditure for this single Kentucky Legislature; and we may add, that Mr. Breckin- his country. It would seem that he was the fruit of the gen During the second term for which Mr. Breckinridge was

Besides, however, exposing the vast expenditures which and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Spain; but he the proposed system involved-a system exceeding, "both | declined the honor, preferring to comply with his represent-After four years of continuous service in Congress, where rially aid Mr. Powell's election, he reluctantly consented to | in the matter of the title of a master to his slaves in the Ter- | England has encompassed the globe '-in continuing his | be demonstrated his high qualities as a statesman, and h s | ly the seductions of flattery; and when grave and more ex-

In the language of a speech made by him, in 1855, he said: " During the past four years, in which he was wholly defamily had so suffered, as to have left him without a choice, but compelled him, by the highest obligations he could rethe care he owed to one whom it was his first duty to

To show how he was esteemed, even by his political opporents, we give the following extract from the Louisville Journal, edited by the talented Prentice :

"We believe him to be a conscientious and honorable as untrue to the interest of our party. * * Mr. Breckinpolitician; he has earned and won at home, and at Washingtalents, made him one of the very foremost of its master-

tle American craft, built in New York by American ship- eight under the first, General Quitman. On the second ballot, wrights, and manned in England by American freemen .- | Maine, New Hamsphire, and Vermont led off for Breckin-The British people have spent centuries in perfecting their ridge; Massachusetts followed, with eleven out of thirteen Virginia voting in the same way. It became quite obvious But such a boast is now idle; Albion no longer 'rules the ly, one by one, changed their votes—the several delegates PEOPLE." wave.' The last plank to which she clung was wrested from making neat and appropriate speeches in announcing the change. The names of other candidates were withdrawn, and the whole poll went for John C. Breckinridge; at Having shown that all such payments from the public which the Convention rose, and with waving of handkerwho had been so unexpectedly nomirated for so exalted a "I have already said that the Constitution nowhere ex- ence to the Constitution of the United States may be made post. It was long before the demonstrations subsided, so as to allow a word to be heard. At last, the commanding spoke briefly and becomingly. The result just announced was unexpected, and his profound gratitude was without true heart; and expressing his appreciation of their first choice, and linking his humble name with that of the tried statesman of Pennsylvania, cordially endorsed the platform, and sat down amid the booming of cannon and the vociferous applause of the multitude outside, breaking in upon

and almost overpowering the loud cheers within the hail.

By virtue of the office of Vice President, Mr. Breckinridge is President of the Senate; but can take no part in its deliberations. With a commanding person, a full and melodious voice, and a quick perception, no officer has ever presided over that august body with more graceful dignity and impartiality, is the universal sentiment. Upon the removal of the Senate from its old and time honored chamber to the new and beautiful chamber where

an address, replete with noble and patriotic sentiments,

"And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful ache gave his exertions, and in all of which he was successful, except in the case of removing restrictions upon the location of military land warrants.

As an evidence of his great judgment and capacity in conducting measures through the House, we will refer to the location of a past generation, altogether antiquated, unequal to the progressive tendencies.

"Mr. Chairman, the time will not allow me pursue this drew Jackson, and had in various fields of duty advanced their country's honor and renown—Buchanan, Marcy, Marcy, and Cass—were held up to public odium and contempt as the fossil remains of a past generation, altogether antiquated, unequal to the progressive tendencies.

"Mr. Chairman, the time will not allow me pursue this subject further, nor to speak of other abuses now weighing down the Government. The universal tendency among those tures raised by men yield to the corroding tooth of time.—

These marble walls must moulder into ruin; but the princital ples of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoted. knowledgments to the I ivine Power who controls the desti-

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, deficiency bill of 1853. It had been rejected by the House, of the age. It was boldly asserted that the times demanding shall new and larger chamber, this Constitution, vigorous and inness the deliberations of the Representatives of American

States, still united, prosperous and free."

With that modesty and diffidence which ever characterizes merit, John C. Breckinridge has never sought any of the responsible offices and distinguished honors which the American people have conferred upon him, as a willing tribute to his talents, his patriotism, and his integrity. He has rather avoided than courted them. In a speech which he delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, Ky., December 21, 1859, after his election as United States Senator, he feelingly and beautifully returns his thanks for the honor conferred, pays a just tribute to the merits of his competitors, and clearly and locibly defines his views upon the great and absorbing question of the equality of all the the great and absorbing question of the equanty of all the states in the Territories, purchased by the common treasure use of the LIVER IN- VIGORATOR, and it will be stated in the Territories, purchased by the common treasure use of the LIVER IN- Rillions.

and blood of all. We quote the following: "This election occurred in my absence. If I had been in private life, it would have given me pleasure to mingle personally and interchange opinions with my fellow-citizens here. But under existing circumstances, I thought it more

"It is probably not necessary, yet I am sure every generous spirit will pardon me for referring to some vague rumors whole Legislature. This trust was your free gift, and when His tribute to the character and services of Henry Clay, it came to my hands I received it unstained by the slightest upon introducing resolutions of respect to his memory, the taint of bargain or intrigue. I accept it, proudly, gratefully gress. When the tall, manly, and dignified form of the the able and true-hearted gentleman who will be my colyoung orator arose to offer the resolutions, every eye was league in the Senate; and with a loyal purpose to deserve

and the crowded auditory in the galleries, and, as he por-trayed, "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn," A breathless silence pervaded the immense auditory of Expresentatives and citizens, as they listened with the deepgreat man, many an eye was bathed in tears, and many a tution and Umon, Mr. Breckinridge closed with a soul-stirbosom heaved with emotion, in response to his glowing ring appeal to the national and conservative men of all creeds The hand of no master ever painted a more faithful, life | whose doctrines if carried out will sap t e very foundations

throw the Republican party; and with this conviction l hall's great logical acumen and fertility of resource, the sive enterprise not to be controlled by considerations of equilibrium of the contest was fully restored Mr. Breck- race or region. This combination of enterprise and capital equal in America. In him, intellect, person, elequence and onion of all or posed to that dangerous organization; and to oridge, in an encounter with Mr. Giddings, so pressed him appealed to all sections of the Union, and to all interests of courage united to form a character fit to command. He fall to pieces on questions of less magnitude than its defeat,

moved to the accomplishment of his purposes with more reso- Whig party-of men like Everett, Choate and their associand of a long array of able and experienced statesmen, at The combination to carry this gigantic monopoly was lution; when defeated, he railied his broken bands around ates—whose conservatism, culture, and patriotism rebelled tacked in the January and February numbers of the Dem- powerful and harmonious. In the language of Mr. Breck- him, and from his eagle eye shot along their ranks the conocratic Review, 1852. The name of General Butler had inridge, the steam bounty system commanded "the most tagion of his own courage. Destined for a leader, he everybeen presented to the Pemocracy of Kentucky as a nominee powerful and determined outside pressure ever brought to where asserted his desciny. In his long and e entful life he polls, and whose voices have not been heard amidst the came in contact with men of all ranks and professions, but clamors that surround them. To all these let us appeal, let signified his intention to vote for him, General Butler was It was against this powerful monopoly that Mr. Breckin- he never felt that he was in the presence of a man superior us solemnly demand a general revolt of the virtue and loyalfalsely charged with being infected with free-soil sentiments, ridge signalized his stern integrity of character and devotion to himself. In the assemblies of the people, at the bar, in ty of the country against the pernicious p inciples that and indeed with having formed a coalition with the Free- to the public weal, by one of the most powerful, brilliant, the senate, eve ywhere within the circle of his personal threaten its safety; and when all the forces are arrayed in their proper ranks, we shall be able to see what remains to hope or fear.

. For myself I cherish a buoyant hope in the destiny of

The tried, trusty, and successful leader, in many a hardought battle, the Democracy at Ealtir

"I have not sought or desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston, it was withdrawn by a friend in obedience to my wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention reassembled at Baltimore; and when I heard of the differences which occurred there, 'in a national competition.' We are old they must go down, in the rude contests of commerce, nuless they are sustained dedicated to her service. Who does not remember three vass was confirmed and expressed to many friends.

That none can question. In the meantime the right of the contending parties, whether real or imaginary, will remain unimpaired."

The difference of the community, and at the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation from those who do its of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation of the brown of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation of the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribes by taxation and the same time collecting the capital it subscribe

itude and confidence of his countrymen. "The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my with the hulls of commercial monopolies, wielded by the sidering these things, how contemptible does appear the cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union, mere legerdemain of politics! What a reproach is his life to all our citizens, native and naturalized, and they form a It has been the purpose of this brief memoir of the life of character and cost of the ocean postal service, and of the scribe, as the highest eulogy, on the stone which shall mark Mr. Breckinridge to present him as he is-to exhibit his his resting place: 'Here lies a man who was in the public public character by his public acts. Left an orphan in his Congress, he says: "These lines will involve a yearly ex- service for lifty years, and never attempted to deceive his early years, with a mother and her little ones dependent up-Clay and Mr. Breckinridge were of the most cordial and foundations of his future usefulness. All the elements of a

on him, he is found steadily and valiantly fronting adversity. and, almost entirely by his own exertions, laying the broad shrank from danger or responsibility; but has intrepidly encountered them, and always triumphantly achieved his aim. elected to Congress, he was nominated by President Pierre. Yet so considerate and just has he been to all, that he has rarely had, and never deserved to have, an enemy. To pro vide and care for those nearest and dearest to him, he retired to private life; to fulfil his pledges to constituents, he declined honorable and high positions. He has resisted firmperienced men yielded to the allurements of interest, or were influenced by the appliances of the hungry leeches of the public treasury, he was the censor, rebuking the departure from the principles of the fathers, and voted to public life, his private affairs and the health of his calling men back to the fundamental doctrines of economy, sobriety, and frugality in the management of the affairs of the government. In the early prime of his manhood, we find him invoking reverence for years and services, and holding up to rebuke and indignation the attempt to bring into disrespect with the people men that had dedicated to them long years of service. Is he not a character fitted for this critical emergency of our history, when factions rend the land, and the two portions of our Confederacy are looking threateningly into each others' faces? On the one side, on all these States; and on the other, an equal determination to resist unto the death this attempt at domination. There are indeed other parties and other candidates, but the contest must ultimately be between these two. Who can doubt the devotion of John C. Breckinridge to the Conon, as high a reputation for talents as belongs to any man stitution and the union of these States? Who can doubt

republic It is right that the young man who defended age and service should succeed one of the very eminent men he defended, and that he should do so at a period of life, when a mature judgment and a large experience are united with the

We will relate an incident which occurred during the last

Congress deny financial aid and protection to them, when begged that his name would be withdrawn. On the first ing statesman, reading aloud to him. After Mr. Breckin-* "It will be observed that the right of the demanded upon the ground that they, too, had conferred bailot, however, the Vermont delegation, through Mr. ridge left the room, Mr. Clay said: "That young man is he received fifty-one votes-second on the list, and only the confidence and esteem of his countrymen, and eventually receive the highest honors it is in their power to bestow. The prediction, now partly accomplished, will doubtless be completely fulfilled in November next, when the people

In the glowing language of the eloquent and gifted Kentuckian, let our motto be "THE CONSTITUTION AND THE that he was the choice of the body; and though several of EQUALITY OF THE STATES; THESE ARE THE SYMBOLS OF EVERthe remaining States voted for other candidates, they quick- LASTING UNION ; LET THESE BE THE RALLYING CRIES OF THE

> Later from Havana. NEW ORLEANS, August 3 .- The steam ship Philadelphia, with Havana dates to the 30th ultimo, arrived at this port to-day. Her latest advices report the Sugar market firm, at 81/2 rials. The exports for the week were 42,000 boxes, and the total exports thus far 628,-000 boxes, against 693,000 in the corresponding period last season. Freights are advancing. Sterling Exchange Debility. is quoted at 13 a 1334 per cent. premium; Sight Exchange on New York at 1 a 134 per cent. premium.

SUIT AGAINST THE GREAT EASTERN .- New York, Aug. 5 .- A suit has been commenced against the steamer Great Eastern for an infringement of an American patent in the combined use of the paddle and screw as a motive power. The damages are laid at \$50,000.

GEORGE KIDD'S COTTON GIN. THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for the asale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Carolina, to which Gin is attached McLendon's late valuable improvement, and would call the attention of Cotton farmers to the fact that this Gin with the improvements thereto attached, is made to pick one-third more cotton per day, and making a difference of one-half cent per pound more in the staple than the ordinary Gin. It takes the Cotton off of the seed much cleaner than any other Gin in use, and it is believed to be the best improvement that has been made in a great many years.

All persons desirous of purchasing Cotton Gins would do well to apply to the Subscibers, who will take pleasure in giving all the information in their possession relative to the

merits of the late improvement. JAS. T. PETTEWAY & CO., Agents for North Carolina SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES. COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, all that have used it, and is dence in all the diseases for now resorted to with confiwhich it is recommended.

It has cured thousands
who had given up all hopes
unsolicited certificates in
The dose must be adaptthe individual taking it, and
act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your
the LIVER IN
dence in all the diseases for
within the last two years
my possession show.
ed to the temperament of
used in such quantities as to
judgment guide you in the
VIGORATOR, and it

use of the LIVER The cure Liver Complaints, Billious Atlacks, Dyspep Summer Complaints, Dys. ach, Habitual Costine entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Choice, Cholera, Colera
Flatulence, Jaundice, Febe used successfully as an cine. It will cure SICK sands can testify) in twenty
Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack Teaspoonfuls are taken at All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor, MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE IN. VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER

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COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASE Air Tight, and will keep in any climate The Family Cathartic tive Cathartic which the practice more than twerty · vears. The constantly increashave long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their them within the reach of all. The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The FAMILY CATHARreference to this well estabded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the K Back and Loins, Costin ness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from

to which flesh is heir, too

TIC PILLS has, with do lished fact, been compounrangements of the Storage sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetile, a Creep. ing Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Hea ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chil biseases, Worms in Chu | aren of Launs, Kneuma-tism, a great Purifier of the | Blood, and many diseases

numerous to mention in this

PILLS is a gentle but ac

proprietor has used in his

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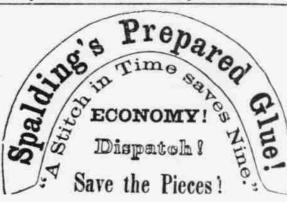
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DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous v. tief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. In

contains NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the suffer-

ings of your child, instead, of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable pre-paration now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIAR-RHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACID ITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation re ulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equalbeing an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing successin all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take now out DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless colls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other rnamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held is solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best oablast-

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on SATURDAY, August 25th, 1860.

\$360.000. SURTEO NUMERO 641 ORDINARIO CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,0001 Prize of......\$100,000 | 50 Prizes of..... 50,000 Access 677 30,000 153 11 20 Approximations... 8,806 20,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of

\$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20 : Halves \$10 : Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become

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